Mi donis

CITATION NOTICE. THE STATE OF M SSISS RANKIN COUNTY. In Probate Court of said county, August Toron, A. D

1859.
To Ephraim H. Lombard, guardian ad litem of Florence M Pleasants, Robert St. George P. Casants and Samuel Pleasants, minora, Thos. Bibb. Porter Bibb, Adaine Braziley, S. A. Mills, James J. Pleasants, Arthur M. Hopkins and Eliza Hopkins, his wife; B. Cresswell and Julia Cresswell, his wife; W. K. Hill and Emily Hill, his wife; Samuel Pleasants, Robert St. George Pleasants, and Florence M. Pleasants, minors above named, and all others interested in the estate of Robert T. Ribb, late of Rankin county, deceased: You are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the homorable Probate Court of Rankin county, at the Court House thereof, on the second Monday of November next, A. D. 1859, on the first day of the term of said court, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the prayer of the petition of Wm. D. Bibb, administrator of the estate of said Hobert T Bibb, deceased, for the sale of the slaves and other personal property of said astate, for the purpose of division, should not then and there be granted, and an order and decree made thereon accordingly.

Wirness, the Hon. Wm. H. Clark Judge of said Court, this second Monday of Au-gust, A. D. 1859. Issued August 10, 1859. Aug 16 '59-w9 c. W. A. ALLISTON, Clerk.

Aug 16 '59—w9 w. W. A. Att.I.STON. Clerk.

COM mission Est's SA Le.

F valuable property in Sankin, H. Imee, and
Hinds countries.

Under a Decree of the Chancery Court of Rankin
County, rendered 14th March. 1859, in the case of
T. Graves, vs. John Kyle. Administrator of J. E.
Waite, and others, I will, by public auction to the
highest bidder, make the following s-les:

On the first day of Novamber, 1859, I will sell
at the Saw Mill of Graves & White, in Rankin Co,
near Jackson, their Mill estate, consisting of
The E 1-2 of SE 1-4 and lots 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 of
sec 1, and lot 2 of sec 3, all in T 5 R 1 E. The N
E 1-4 and E 1-2 of S W 1-4 and W 1-2 of N W 1 4
and W 1 2 of S W 1-4 of sec 6 T 5 R 2 E. Lot 5
and 6 of sec 36, T 6 R 1 E; and W 1-2 of S W 1-4,
and lot 6, of sec 31, T 6, R 2 E, all in Bankin Co,
containing 1310 acres. Also, the Steam Saw and containing 1310 acres. Also, the Steam Saw and Grist Mills. Lath-making machine, Engines, ma-blinery and implements of every description, pro-perly appertaining to said milling canno. All the aloresaid property to be soid on a begy and in solido. At the same time and place, I will sell separately

On the list day of November, 1859, I will sell in front of the Capital in the city of Jackson, a lot of land near Jackson, and in Hinds county, described front of the Capitel in the city of Jackson, a lot of land near Jackson, and in Hinds county, described as seven and a half acres in the N W cerner of W 1-2 of S E 1-4 of Sec 34, T 6, R 1 E.

On the Sch day of November 1949, I will self at the residence thereon, a farming estate, in Holmes Cat, consisting of the following lands:

Lots 4, 5 and 11, of sec 1: the S E 1-4 of Sec 2; the N E 1 4 of Sec 10; lats 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 of Sec 11, lots 5 and 6 of Sec 12; all in T 15, R 1 W, containing about 951 acres. Also the partnership staves of Graves & White, being about 30 in aumber, and very valuable; also, the farming utentic s and implements, horses, nules, cartle, hogs antistock of every kind, a cotton gio, mill machinery, wagons, household and kitche, furniture, and what ever may be on raid plantation belonging to Graves & White, and properly appertaining thereto, as inst of said farming estate—but not including the crops, or produce thereof, nor the provisions and supplies on hand. Said farming estate inculding he, healty and personalty, will be sold in a body, and as solido, subject to the completion and gathering of the crops of the present year by T. Graves, and to his retaining possessian of the property until the last of January 1860.

TERES OF SALE.

Our third cash, one third on a credit of one year

One third cash, one third on a credit of one year an i one third on a credit of two years from the day of sale. Purchasers is give for the deferred payments bonds or notes with approved security, bearing interest at 8 per cent. from the day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase are referred to E. H. Lombard, of Brandon, John Kyle, of Canton, T. Graves, of Jackson, T.T. Cooper, of Holmes, and the Overseer on the plantation in Holmes County. Overseer on the plantation in Holmes County GEORGE M BARNES. Sept 20 '59-t nov 1. BY VIRTUE of a predimention to me directed from His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Mississippi, I will belt an election at the several different prediction.

of Mississippi, I will now an election at the several millscent precinets of flinds county, Mississippi, on the first Monday, the Iri day of October next, 1859, for one Governor, one Secretary of State, one Auditor of Public Accounts, one State Treasurer, one Rep-resentative in the Congress of the United States, resentative in the Courses of the United States, for the Fourth Congressional District, one Senator and three Representatives in the State Legislature.

Scal. Given under my hand and Seal this 30th day of August, 1859.

WM. H. TAYLOR,

Sept. 2, '59—30 d. Sheriff of Hunds co., Miss.

100 CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS and Enggies in great variety.

Wishing a change in business, I offer, at 10
per cent, above cost, for acceptances, list November,
my stock. Call and examine at once.

July 5 59—tf HENRY E. SIZER. KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE. DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, is under the superintendence of Colonel E. W. Morgan, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a Practical Engineer, aided by an

West Point, and a Practical Engineer, aided by an able Faculty.

The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, but more extended in Mathematics, Mechanics, Machines, Construction, Agricultural Chemistry, and Minuing Geology, also in English Literature, Historical Bending, and Modern Languages, accompanied by daily and regulated exercise.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, means, and object of professional preparation, both before and after graduating.

Address the superintendent, at Military Institute Franklin Springs, Ky., or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY.

Aug 15 '59—wlm\* President of the Board.

Aug 15 '59-wlm" President of the Board. MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton Miss.
Alt the TEXT BOOKS used in the above named
College, just received, by
J. B. MOREY.
may 20 '59

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES



REEN'S AGUE and FEVER MIXTURE Varranted to cure the Ague and Fever or Chills and Fover, in every case where the direction are fol-lowed without the aid of any other Medicine. GREEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP

DIARRHEA MIXTURE. DIARRHEA MIXTURE.

A Speedy, Safe and Effectual Remedy for Diarrheas Dysentery, Cholers, Infantum, or Summer Compaints of Children, Cholers Merbus, or any and all Irregularities of the Bowels.

THOUSANDS of certificates might be obtained attesting the value of the above remedies, but in this vicinity they are too well known, to need recommendation. Determined to keep up the reputation of medicines so deservedly popular, we prepare them from pure ingredients, only, and with the utmost care, and skill. e utmost care, and skill.

Learning that many persons in the habit of using

ese remedite, be been unable to obtain new sup-

plies, we would state, they may at all times be obtained at the Drugitore of Dr. J. S. SIZER, who is our agent for them in this city.

For sale by druggists throughout the state.

Dr. J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson Miss.

Letters from the trade should be address to the proprietors, Cassell & Baughn, Canton, Miss.

Improved Circular and Sash Saw Mills of Southern Hanufacture and sold under a full gurantee from EAGLE MACHINE WORKS, Richmond Virginia.

Constantly regiring, and for sale by EDMUND M. IVENS.

General Agent No. 2 Union St. New Orleans.

When Ginning Cotton we may be a few orleans.

General Agent 30. 2 Ution on the When Ginning Cotton we use our spark are which renders the Gin House perfectly safe fire. Refer to Lafayette Montgomery, Calhonn, Miss. John Montgomery, Canton, Miss. E. B. Brown, Mount Hope, Miss. Dr. Trawick, Georgetown, Miss. Arch Steels do do

OCEAN SPRINGS HOTEL

RANAWAY or stolen from the subscribes in 4th of June 1859, a negro man named Cha ab ut 30 years old, yeary likely, and weight she 465. I will pay one hundred deliars to any par who will catch said boy and deliver him to my farm, one mile and a half South of Richlass

Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

VOL. XXVII.

JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1859.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN. JACKSON, - - Friday, October 7, 1859.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MISSISSIPPI. UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, JUL. 5тя 1859 :

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, JULY 5TR 1859;
RESOLVED. That we re-announce is the cases of party outlon the platform of principles laid down by the Demi-cratic party in the National Convention of 1856; and hold that the destrice of "mon-int rie ence with his that the destrice of "mon-int rie ence with the assertion of the critic most the several State, we returned of the cities not the several State, who may chaose to settle in the terretories which are the common proceeding the cities not the several State, who may chaose to settle in the terretories which are the common proceeding the cities and the state of the United States, "the right of property in slave a timberly and express y affirmed in the condition of the United States, "the right of property in slave at instancily and express y affirmed in the condition of the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

RESOLVED, That Messaging will stand by her slater slave-hold ng tates in insisting up a the enforcement by all the departments of the federal government of their constitutional rights as thus expounded by the supreme court of the United States.

RESOLVED, That in the event of the citien of a slave Republican candidate to the Presidency. In the suffraces of one parties of the United States, upon the avowed purposes of the fine of the suffraces of one parties of the Sucha, in wheaver measures they may deem neces are for the united case, the of hostility, and will hold hereoff in readices, to cope ate with her sister States of the South, in wheaver measures they may deem neces are for the united case, of the suffices, to considerancy.

Expourted That we feel it incombent upon the Democry of Mississippi stains o declare that the squisition of Caba by the United State is a commercial and political necessity, and that we will hall with plessure every proper me sarre that looks to its accommendation by any foreign power.

CLERK OF PENTENTIARY. H. H. MYTH, (toe present locumbent,) be a candidate, before the next Legislature, for re-ele-to the office of Clerk of the Penkentiary. SECRETARY OF THE SENATE. We are authorized to announce the name of J.
URNEY, of I afayette, as a c-adidate for secretary the S-mate at the approaching session of the Legi-ature.

The We are authorized to announce JU-EPH BE NE, of Rankin, se candidate for secretary of the senter at the approaching a second the segment.

we are authorized to announce F. T. COOPER, Editor of the Montice lo Journal as a candidate for Secre-ture of the senate, at the appraching session of the Legis-LIBRARIAN.

To ADVERTISERS.—The Mississippian goes to press immediately after the arrival of the 16 past 5 o'clock cars from New Orleans. Those wishing their advertisements inserted would publication days.

lay delegates to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, have left for Richmond.

Our thanks are due to those friends who have kindly forwarded to us returns of

The Vote at Jackson.

Governor-J. J. Pettus, 414; H. W. Walter. 136. Auditor-E. R. Burt, 418; A. E. Reynolds, Treasurer-M. D. Haynes, 422; Jos. Re-

Congress, 4th District—O. R. Singleton 438; Frank Smith, 116. COUNTY CANDIDATES. State Senate-L. Mims, 569; Hawkins,

County Representatives — Anti-Repeal. — Hooker, 591; Purdom, 537; Smylie, 563.— Repeal-Dillon, 11; Trimble, 22; Stanley.

New England at Charleston.

We have said that at least one New England State (Massachusatts) will help the South is put torward in the interest of Squatter Sovereignty, at Charleston. In the Massachusetts convention a resolution was offered trated by the Lecompton policy of the Adrecommending Douglas for the presidency, ministration, and advocated by the Democratbut it was voted down, the Boston Journal says, by ten to one. Another resolution, ap- States Senate on the 23d of February last .proving of the territorial policy of Douglas, "and in favor of a protective tariff," was voted down by four to one. A third resolution applauding Douglas as an "able and fearless advocate," etc., was brooked by the committee on resolutions. It never saw the light after

Another Indignity.-By reference to our telegraphic column. It will be seen that an American vessel, the Hazard, was recently fired into on the coast of Africa by a British war steamer. This outrage is due to the infamous treaty which binds our government to co-operate with the British government in guarding the coast of Africa to prevent the emoval of the slaves of that country from their present condition of cruel and profitless servitude to one which is beneficial to the civilized world, and is controlled by humane and christian influences.

dence, this paper has had no purpose, wish or ed the whole State and has sign lly trithought to champion the aspirations of any umphed. principles we are advocating in these columns, our respect for the many distinguished Statesmen who are sustaining them, and our abhor- and for resistance to the inauguration of a secrence of the traitors who have deserted them tional Black Republican President, Mississipand of the Democratic party, in the hour of sister on the distant shore of the Peaceful severest trial, we have neither friendships nor Ocean. enmities to indulge. The choice of the Charleston Convention will be our choice, provided always he is a man of tested patriotism and is nominated upon such a platform as the

The Mobile Register.

Douglas in all his recent stump speeches in brious epithet, and places in the same classification, the Southern opposers of the Comprocompany in which his patron places him ?-By the way, the virtual dismissal of the Register editor from the Mexican Mission by the Administration, and his espousal "solitary and alone" in the South, of the Douglas faction, are singularly coincident!

Popular Sovereignty in the Territories. Massachusetts Democratic Convention, thus defines Popular Sovereignty in the Territo-

When we come to the further question of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, that Popular Sovereignty is limited by the Constitution and Laws of the Union, and cannot go beyond it. When the Supreme Court have construed that Constitution as applicable to the Territories, that is the supreme law of the land and of the Territory. This is the fundamental doctrine of the Cincinnati platform, and every Democrat who reads it, and puts himself upon it, recognizes the doctrine of

The Elections Last Monday.

We give this moring, such official and unhad been received at this office, when our paper went to press last night.

By these returns it will be seen that the so called Opposition State ticket is "no where" | point between American and | English territo-Democracy, like a fire in the woods, have swept everything before them. Underbrush, scrubby timber, dead logs, and tender plants have alike vanished before the all conquiring element, Lamar, Davis, Barksdale, Singleton and McRae, (we have named them in the order of the Districts) have been returned to Congress, without opposition, except as to Singleton who leads his "independent Democratic competitor" to the tune of thousands. The issues of the canvass were plainly and distinctly set forth, and boldly advocated by the Democratic candidates. These issues were proposed by the Convention of July the 5th, to the sovereign people of the State, and they have ecognized and approved them by not less than twenty thousand majority. By this election Mississippi has declared that the doctrine of non-interference with the Institution of slavery in States, Territories, or District Columbia, does not nor was it intended to conflict with the assertion of the power of Congerss to protect the property of the citizens of the several States, who may choose to settle in the territories which are the common property of all the States. She has endorsed the decision of the Supreme Court that the rights of property in slaves is distinctly affirmed in the Constitution and that "the only power over it conferred upon Congress, is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights." She has declared that she will We are authorized to announce B. W. 8 4 NDERS (the present incumbant,) as a candidate for Librarian at the approaching session of the Legislature.

Stand by her sister slave-holding States in insisting upon the enforcement by all the departments of federal government of their constitutional rights as thus expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States." She has declared that "in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate to the Presido well to bring them in before 4 o'clock on | dency, by the suffrages of one portion of the of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness to co-operate with her sister States of the has declared the acquisition of Cuba to be a

> ure looking to its accomplishment. With these mottoes plainly inscribed upon of the American Continent and on their way their banners, the Democracy have gone into to it: the contest, and with their numbers recruited by very many patriotic men who have heretofore been numbered with the Opposition, but Flagship steam frighte Merrimae 3,200 South—they have acheived a vic'ory without a parallel. Amid the general gloom, we joyfully hall the result as an indication that Sailing sloop-of war Levant 783 230 Sailing sloop-of war St. Mary's 230 Sailing sloop-of war St. Mary's 238 250 fully hail the result as an indication that Mississippi will stand united in the pending ontest between the adocates of State Equality and Independence, and the crusaders of Abolition who are marshalled for the conquest of

the South. The California Election.

ittle entistaction that the elections in Camornia have resulted in the complete triumph of the Democratic party upon the doctrines illusic Senators in the great debate in the United The Democracy have elected Latham their will ensure the election of a sound Democrat | tract, showing the tenor of the whole speech:

The result in California is more noteworthy because it is a victory over the Black Republiwith the anti-slavery party, just as their leader the Lecompton struggle, and Baker Black Republican, each having dropped one of its own

Congressional candidates. In the Senatorial debate it will be recollectal ground, and did not hesitate to repudiate Presidential succession. In the interest of the Cincinnati platform. Joining issue with his powerful battle-axe was wielded with Southern Democracy, as an humble journal, his traitor colleague Broderick, he went behaving a small share at least of public confi- fore the people of California with it, canvass-

> With her twenty thousand majority in fators in the debate of February 1859; in opposition to the Douglas heresy in all its phases;

Relations between the United States and Great Britain. "Ion," the careful and reliable Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in a let-

fectly good faith, and that before the meeting of Congress, every question on the subject will be entirely settled; or, if a settlement be delayed, that the President will give assur-ances in his message that the two govern-ments are in entire accordance as to the mode

last Thurs lay evening, and made an acute, thorough and finished speech on the tragedy of "Othello." It was an impromptu, bu he is one of those speakers who are "aye, ready." OF John A McClernard, has been nomi-nated by the Democracy of the South Dis-trict for Congress. Mr. McClernard, we are trict for Congress. Mr. McClernard, we are informed is not the most vehement friend of

The Cause of the San Juan Difficulty.

A cotemporary gives the following rather official returns of the Mississippi elections as amusing review of the trouble in the Northwest, which, in the opinion of some, threatens a war with England. The island of San Juan. or Bellevue, is considered to be a disputed is literally torn up root and bran h. The ry. It is between fifteen and eighteen miles long, by seven at the widest part. It is peopled chiefly by a few American Squatters, an English squire, (an employee of the Hudson Bay Company,) and a number of unruly hogs, some of whom belong to the squire.-The quarrel is all about these hogs. Said hogs persisted in breaking through the hedges and digging up and eating the potatoes of Mr. Cutter, an American settler. He gave themthat is, their masters-a fair warning, and then shot one of them, which turned out to be a boar belonging to the squire. Mr. Cutter was sorry, or offered to pay; but the squire had sworn vengeance; he attempted to have Cutter arrested and brought to Victoria, there to be tried and transported. Now there happened to be some United States troops, under General Harney, at hand, and when a British war steamer arrived from Victoria to carry off Mr. Cutter, General Harney refused to deliver him up. It was then that the question arose as to whose jurisdiction the Island of 697; (no opposition.) San Juan belongs. Warlike preparations now commenced on both sides. The English hesitated to strike the first blow. The Assembly in Victoria have issued a long address to Governor Douglass, setting forth that it would be a lasting disgrace to the British name if the Americans were not at once driven from the Island. Governor Douglass does not know what to do. The English commander of the naval force in those waters is reported to have ston, 309; Smith, 25. Representatives, \*Santhe American settlement on San Juan would Phillips, (Op.,) 408; Powell, (Op.,) 344. cost England more than the Island is worth." on the spot. The Island is thus practically | 477. "annexed." Both sides are "spoiling" for the FRANKLIN. - Pettus, 368; Webb, 374; Burt, Union only, to rule over the whole United fight, but, according to latest news, Governor 374; Haynes, 373; Congress, (5th District.) reason of the thing is this: God originally or out any control or diminution save only by States, upon the avowed purposes of that or- Douglas, will first send to St. Jame's for in- McRae, 339; (no opposition.) Representatives, primarily made you a free agent. You can, the laws of the land." squire has been the cause of it.

commercial and political necessity, and pledged not as helpless in the Pacific Ocean as most tives, \*Weathersby, (Dem.,) 317; Bacot, Dem., herself to the support of every proper measpeople suppose. Annexed is a correct state- 233: Tate, 143. ment of our naval forces on the western side

dere Montgomery's flag-hip. Some ships of the old squadron are included in the above, but, of course, in an emergency both the old and new squadrons would be detailed alike for duty. The British have about twelve vessels, manned by 3,000 men, on the 619; Southworth, 378; Burt, 618; Reynolds, station. If the Warren, Saginaw and Narracansell (the first two are already on the Pacific and the last is ordered there,) were added to Commodore Montgomery's fleet, we would have as formidable a naval force in the \*MeRae, (Dem.,) 558; Batto, (Op.,) 527. Pacific Ocean as our British cousins.

Speech of Gov. Matthews.

Ex-Gov. J. W. Matthews, made a strong candidate for Governor by an overwhelming speech at Holly Springs, upon the issues of majority; Scott and Burch their candidates the day, a few days before the election, if we for Congress; and secured decided majorities in both branches of the Legislature, which in the Herald. We submit the following expression of the Legislature, which in the Herald. We submit the following expression of the Legislature, which in the Herald.

Gov. M. next went into a history of the cans and Douglas Squatter Sovereignty faction combined. The latter made common cause disgraceful, and should be repealed. He believed that slavery, as it exists among us, was (Dem.) 362. Representative, \*Smedes, (Opp.) 600; Roy, Opp.) 600; Roy, Opp.) a blessing, to the slave particularly, but from 304; Jones, (Dem.) 208; \*Lake, (Opp.) 230; confederated with Seward. Hale & Co., pending the Lecompton struggle. The coalition as the African slave trade. Under existing circles a blessing, to the slave particularly, but from various causes he was opposed to re-opening the African slave trade. Under existing circles and the African slave trade. advised and foreshadowed by a letter of Hor- cumstances, with the whole North against us. tive slaves, that the South should enact some | lature. retaliatory law, and confiscate the property of the citizens of such states as refu ed that Senator Gwin took high constitutionnegroes had been stolen by the Abolitionists. dertaken to do for us what we have not yet attempted to do-to declare our preference for the Squatter Sovereignty interpretation of the had been treated in the settlement of Califor-

great force against the position of Senator Douglas, showing conclusively that the "Territorial Sovereignty" argument of Judge D. was as dangerous for the South as the doctrines of the out-and-out Black Republicans. He was here asked by some one in the crowd from the desire we feel for the success of the vor of the doctrines proclaimed by her Senaif he would "vote for Douglas if he was the nominee of the Charleston Convention." He stated emphatically that he would, for he knew that if the Charleston Convention nominated Judge D., it would be on a platform Supreme Court. &c.

Having seen it stated that Ex-Gov. Matthews had delivered a speech somewhere, soon after the Illinois canvass, indicating a preference for Douglas, we have read the foregoing with no little pleasure. It assures us that if the speaker was correctly represented in the satisfactory than at present, with the exception of a dispute that may arise in regard to the islands in the Straits of Fuca. But in regard to Central American matters this Government has no reason to entertainany doubt that the is nominated upon a sound that the British Government is acting in perfectly good faith, and that before the meeting posed and denounced by Ex-Gov. Matthews.

From the Lerington Democrat.

the 26th inst., says:

Hon Jefferson Davis has arrived in town, and, I am happy to add, his health is much improved. Hon Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, attended the Literary Club last Thurs law against and made an acute.

and have ventured to hame I pessay the 18th October for this place, Lexington.

I hope the citizens of the town and vicinity will take the necessary step to ensure a large turn out. Severas fine speakers will be in attendance. Respectfully, A. V. ROWE.

is no medicine extant so reliable in the cure of Scrofula, Tetter, Chronic ulcers, Syphilitic disorders, Inflammation of the Kulnamatics of the Sun and Second Scrofula, Tetter, Chronic ulcers, Syphilitic disorders, Inflammation of the Kulnamatics of the process of teething by softening the softening state of the process of teething by softening the softening state of the process of teething by softening the softening state of the process of teething by softening state of the process of teething state of the pro

From the Semi- Wally of Friday last ELECTION RETURNS.

HINDS - We have not yet received the official vote from Raymond, the county seat. It is known, however, that the Democratic State and Congressional tickets have carried the county by a small majority. The following is the political classification of the members elected to the Legislature: For Senator. Mims, (Democrat.) Representatives, Hooker, Democrat; Smylie, Democrat; Purdom, Inthe Legislative elections turned upon the law of the last Legislature establishing a Court in the city of Jackson. The successful candidates were in favor of the present law, and t) this fact, it must be remembered the result is due. We have given the political status of the members elect as matter of news; not to of the candidates on the opposition ticket-Messrs. Dillos and Style, we worth and consistent Democrats. ATTALA -- Pettns 681: Walter 92: Webb. 676; Southworth, 83; Burt, 674; Reynolds, 84; Haynes, 668; Regan, 83. Congress, 3rd District-Barkslale, Dem. State Senator .- \*Huie (Democratic nomi-

nee.) 524; Donald, (Ind. Dem.,) 188; Reid, (Ind. Dem.,) 58. \*Palmer, (Dem.,) 606; Caldwell, (K. N.,) 88. Holmes.-Pettus, 530; Walter, 373; Webb, to this ? 529; Southworth, 364; Burt, 529; Reynolds, 363; Haynes, 602; Regan. 263. Congress, (4th District,) Singleton, 535; A. R. Johnsaid that "the first broadside he would fire at ders, (Dem.,) 535; \*Jenkins, (Dem.,) 477;

Madison.—Pettus, 615. Opposition State In the meantime the Americans have received ticket, 125. Congress, (4th District,) Singlereinforcements from Steilacoom, etc., and ton, 638; Smith, 382. State Senate, \*Davis, mmenced fortifications. There are already (Dem.,) 607; Whitehead, (Op.,) 470. Repfive companies of infantry and four of artillery resentative, \*Reid, (Dem.,) 614; Hulme, (Op.,)

Yazoo.-Pettus, 570; Walter, 415; Webb, 576; Southworth, 412; Burt, 575; Reynolds, 409; Haynes, 550; Regan, 395. Congress, (4th District.) Singleton, 558; Smith, 259.-Senator, Hill, (Democratic Anti-Levee,) 665; Starke, (Op. Levee.) 293. Representatives, \*Barksdale, (Dem.,) 607; \*Thomas, (Dem.,

20 578; Johnson, (Op.,) 351; Greer, (Op.,) 324. Scorr.-Pettus, 558; Walter, 122; Webb, 554: Southworth, 113; Burt, 542; Reynolds, .11,328 2,350 151 114; Haynes, 536; Regan, 113. Congress, (4th District,) Singleton, 608; Smith, 79 .-State Senator, \*Davis, (Dem.,) 468; Whitehead, (Op.,) 232. Representative, \*Jones, (Dem.,) 373; Taylor, (Op.,) 343. RANKIN.-Pettus, 612; Walter, 384; Webb,

388; Haynes, 617; Regan, 380. Congress. (4th District.) Singleton, CCO: Smith, 218 -Senator, \*Quin, (Dem.,) 665; Blackwell, (Op.,) 388. Representatives, \*Ware, (Dem.,) 586. COPIAH.-Pettus, 618; Walter 414; Webb. 616: Southworth, 416: Burt, 611; Reynolds, 413; Haynes, 615; Regan, 415. Congress

\*G. W. Ellis, (Dem.,) 586; \*Thos. H. Wheeler, (Dem., K. N.,) 531; W. H. Hartley, (Whig N. K.) 460; Taxation for Common Schools Warren.-Walter, 559; Pettus, Convention that framed our Constitution, a.d Southworth, 569; Webb, 399; Reynolds, stated, if we understood him properly, that he 560; Burt, 405; Regan, 568; Haynes, 400. believed those laws making the African slave | Congress, (4th District.) Smith, 394; Single-

Lownnes.-(Copy of a despatch.) ace Greely, was complete. The Seward and Douglas clans united upon McKibben, one of the Douglas Lieutenants in the House during gressions of the North against the South, and the South divided, it was inexpedient and dangerous to agitate the question. He dwelt at considerable length upon the repeated aggressions of the North against the South, and Rarkedule 1082; (no conscition) Matthews 1004; Walter, 35; Webb, 1006; Southworth,

in, and the highest opposition vote on State ticket is 6, for Congress no opposition; for rell, the regular Dem. nom nee, has 316 majority over McInnis, Independent. .

SMITH,-We learn from the Brandon Herald State Ticket get 125 majority in this county. rence of the traitors who have deserted them and affiliated with the enemies of the South pi sends congratulations and greeting to her it would endorse the Dred Scott decision of the

Alabama Sentiment.

Congress from Alabama, and a man of talents first instance his views are evidently under- and prominence, has written a letter in relater published in that journal, on the 27th ult., going such a change as will soon bring them tion to the Charleston Convention, from which in entire harmony with the Democratic senti- | we have made the following choice extract:

he will not accept a nomination from the great faith in the wisdom and patriotism of the Abolitionists now. We tell them to ex-Charleston Convention, if it repudiates his the Democratic party, and by no means have ercise the principle of self-denial—to act in erty. despaired of success in the next Presidential election. \* \* \* \* Such a party can hardly be induced in the future, at the bid-bing of any man, to act so inconsistently with its past history, as to deny to the South the recognition of a clear constitutional right; one declared to be such by the Supreme Court of the United States. I can never believe it unsuccessed as the principle of self-denial—the principle of self-den Squatter Sovereignty heresy, so properly ex- despaired of success in the next Presidential and Gautemals, or in the proceedings or Sir W. Gore Ouseley, that gives any concern whatever to this Government. Sir Gore Ouseley, that gives any concern whatever to this Government. Sir Gore Ouseley, the gives any concern whatever to this Government. Sir Gore Ouseley has been recalled, probably because of his imfleiency, and Mr. Wyke, a very able and practical man, succeeds him, with such powers and instructions awill no doubt enable him soon to make such arrangements with Hondurss, Nicaragu, &c., as will entirely suit the wishes both of the United Spaces of the Courage of the United Spaces of the Courage of the United Spaces of the Courage of the United Spaces of the United Spaces of the Courage of the United Spaces of the United Sp States and British Governments.

Charleston on the loth of October.

It is desirable that barbecues be gotten up at each place of speaking. I have furnished Col. White a list of places for holding them and have ventured to name Toeshay the 18th of the 26th inst. says:

Charleston on the loth of October.

Charleston on the loth of October.

It is desirable that barbecues be gotten up at each place of speaking. I have furnished to assume a defensive posture, before we can a chance for the nomination at Charleston.—

It is desirable that barbecues be gotten up at each place of speaking. I have furnished on the defensive, but must commence the attention of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of that free agency, he violated a rule of more of the correlative duty or all other persons in harmony with mine. This prevents the State Rights Democratic party is far greating to the correlative duty or all other persons in harmony with mine. This prevents the State Rights Democratic party is far greating or the defensive, but must commence the attention of the defensive, but must commence the attention of the defensive, but must commence the attention of the correlative duty or all other persons in harmony with mine. This prevents the State Rights Democratic party is far greating or the defensive and the correlative duty or all other persons in harmony with mine. This prevents the same of the defensive and the correlative duty or all other persons in harmony with mine. The same of the same of the correlative duty or all other persons in harmony with mine. The same of the same of the same of the correlative duty or all other persons in the correlative duty or all other persons in the correlative duty or all other persons in the corre of that free agency, he violated a rule of mora chance for the nomination at Charleston.—

thefts of property. For example, a slave was
a chance for the nomination at Charleston.—

thefts of property. For example, a slave was
stolen from a friend of mine while in Pittsalgorithm.

To do this we must with

algorithm.

To do this we must with

algorithm. tion pominate Seward. Hale or Giddings, as Douglas. I would vote for one of them as soon as I would for him.

> MRS. WINSLOW .- An experienced nurse in another column. Aug. 30 50 sawly. moral government, and then limited and res- clearly responsible at the bar of God.

For the Mississppian. The Ethics of Slavery. A LETTER AND ITS REPLY.

Mr. EDITOR: The following letter has been | by their argument. received by me and as I am requested to answer it in the Mississippian I proceed to do so before entering upon the re-statement of my This letter is from a gentleman as eminent for ability, as distinguished for his private virtues, and one who would be as foreign from dependent Southern Rights. Maj. Mims' ma-jority is about 275. It is proper to state that to be wrong in the contemplation of morals. "Mr. G., Dear Sir: I have read your com-

them. But are they not in opposition to all previous theories ?" &c. \* \* \* "Knowing you to be a candid, as well as a thinking man, will you please reply in the boast a victory. It is preser to add that two Mississippian to the three following questions: 1. If God gave Adam, the natural liberty to cat of the forbidden fruit, how could be af- ject of property. terwards consistently censure him for acting out that liberty?

of inalienable rights as the gift of nature.— and this right is the laws prevailing between were withdrawn. What wonder, then, if she except Algeria, can be creating an immense The whole question of slavery turns on this. If there are inalienable rights, conferred by laws of nature-conferred by the God of nature, and if life, liberty, and the pursuit of my right to him, and my right to him is the squailid poverty, to which she had been a happiness, be among those rights, then, as far law, whether human or divine, which prevails stranger in early infancy and early woman-Representatives-\*Campbell, (Dem.,) 613; as I can perceive, slavery cannot be consistently maintained. What says your theory

> , part 2, chapter 3. Do you believe that? I proceed to answer them at once.

You have, my dear sir, simply to distinguish between liberty of action and the right of the action to comprehend the whole right, and does what abolitionists habitually Your own experience daily assures you tween property and the objects of it.

wrong, and thus you daily perceive the dis- property which consists in the free use, enjoytinction between freedom and right. The ment and disposal of all his acquisitions with-PIKE -Pettus, 662; Walter, 26; Webb, to lie, steal or cheat. Being thus a free agent, called property, i. e., the right to the use and Whether the San Juan difficulty is likely | 668; Southworth, 10; Burt, 666; A. H. Ar- | God addresses you as such, and scripturally | enjoyment of the ojects of that property— South, in whatever measures they may deem to create hostilities between the United States thur, 2; Reynolds, 12; Haynes, 667; Regan, or super naturally, tells you not to do as you property, meaning not the objects of it, but necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co equal members of the confederacy." She and England we do not, of course, pretend to asco equal members of the confederacy." She prophecy. However, should matters go to Wilcox, 26. State Senator, \*Chrisman, (Dem.) rects—which directions are obviously limitative. Many misceproscentations of this speech is views and opinions upon clearly gave to those objects and the right to extremes, it is consoling to know that we are 399: Nicholson, (Dem.,) 303. Representations of your free agency—abridgments of laws, whether human or divine, prevail in reyour natural freedom.

tory. By this I mean that he gave him the persons in respect to his wife and children, esliberty to do as he might, would or could, i. c., tablishing his rights. slaves have now in a state of nature—natural liberty. This natural liberty or free agency, he gives equally to all the descendants of the gives equally to all the descendants of the slaves of the gives equally to all the descendants of the slaves of the gives equally to all the descendants of the gives equally to all the descendants of the slaves of the gives equally to all the descendants of the gives equally first man-and this state of nature precedes liv, constitute my property in them.

admit it, it covers the whole ground for which and these rights I am to discharge.

The time when it became wrong for him contended, if these aggressions continued, and the North still refused to surrender our fagi-

Old Covington is O K. Our returns are all free agency, the distinction of property. He pointed out to him what was his, and what was not. He pointed out to him, what he Senator, Rankin, (Dem. nomince) leads Ken- might appropriate to his own uses, and what nedy, (dark lantern) 213; Representative, Ty- he taight not. He told him only to claim, to to be elected to Legislature, by 50 majority. his moral purposes. With the fruit of the one tree, God designed to test the virtue of his that Smith gives Quinn 31 majority over creature. This consisted in the doctrine of Blackwell (Op.,) for the Senate, and that Gas- self denial, of temperance, of honesty. Here que, regular nominee, is elected to the House. seit denial, of temperance, of nonesty. Here als beyond our remedy or control. CLAIRORNE.—Pettus and the Democratic it first became practicable for man to be a

born animal, uxoriousness and thirst for sto- sphere of life and me in mine. len goods, fully warned and fully undeceived. Bear in mind that it is right that consti-

abridged his natural liberty.

disorders, innammation of the Kidneys, Leucorrheæ, and like diseases, as B. F. Williams' Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla and Iodide of Potassium. It can be had of C. A. MOORE, Jackson, Miss. A trial will give Moore and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all casses. See advertisement you satisfaction.

Aug. 9 '59—3m.

reducing all innammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all casses. See advertisement in another column. Aug. 30 '59 sawly. reducing all inflamation—will allay all pain, in accordance with the laws of nature, and at and temporal and for the exercise of these rights, or these secondly he acted in opposition to the moral and for the exercise of these rights, or these

nunications in the Mississippian, and am pleased with them, as far as I comprehend has prescribed laws for us.

jects of property. Hence, there is a very Eve, into abandonment of the fidelity due of Cherbourgh. But this, of itself, indicates wide distinction between property, and the ob- her state and condition in life. She had to that France is fortifying her counts in a manner A horse, for example, is not property -- he

is the object of it, and the property that a man the owner and other men in respect to him.

o. Takey says shavery may arise consistently with the laws of nature." See book and show thereby my right, or my individual full of all subtlety and all mischief thou child ereignty advocate: ownership or property. If you will turn to the first volume of wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways Blackstone's commentaries, at page 138, you of the Lord." will find that this able jurist calls property a

fail to do, and that is, he discriminates be-"The third absolute right," says he, that your judgment condemns as morally rent in every Englishman is that right of perty, he could have discharged the moral

spect to any other thing than one's self, be-When God made this original, or first hu- a property in his wife and children, and that man being, he made him a free agent, and so property is the law, whether human or divine, he continued up to a certain perion in his his- which regulates between him and all other

moral obligation—gave him, what we and our between me and all other persons, constitutes | Constitution.

Whether, therefore, I have a property in This was Adam's state and condition, when my slave or not, depends on the existence of and almost fear to do a great and good man he was brought by his Creator to look u on. laws, human or divine, regulating between simple justice! and contemplate the garden of Eden, where | me and other men in respect to my slave, and these laws constitute my rights, and hence Let us contemplate this state, the moment I act rightly to my slave when I obey these | will publish it ! Could they be "crowded" or

in their full play and exercise. God's moral the existence of laws, whether human or diin their init play and exercise. God's mora-rule delivered after the natural creation did not after the natural creation did not after the natural hierty of in respect to my family, and these laws connot alter the nature or the natural liberty of in respect to my family, and these laws conthe creature. It only theoretically limited stitute my rights, and hence I act rightly to 5th District McRae, 603; (no opposition.) his will, or his freedom of action. If now, my wife and children, when I act in obedi-Representatives, M. B. Harris, (Dem.,) 470. with the forbidden truit before him, inviting ence to the laws that establish the social state to the taste-pleasant to the natural apetite of marriage, and persons who disturb this God had withheld, instead of revealing his relation act wrongly, or improperly. These will in prohibition of the use of the fruit of laws oblige me to act in a proper manner to my the tree, would not Adam have been free to wife and children and these same laws, by neeat it if he so chose, and would he not have cessary implication, prevails with respect to eaten of it in perfect innocence and propriety? all other persons, and say to them that they Surely you cannot deny this. And if you must not injuriously interfere with my rights

I contend. It makes me right and puts Paley My right is to keep myself wholly unto her, and to hold possession of her and to treat her kindly and affectionately during temporal to eat of the fruit of the forbidden tree, and life. This right is then the law binding me, ronize it. The editors, not content with the but how can I discharge my right, or if you please, my duty, (for right and duty are reciprocal terms,) to my family, if other persons ful that they have a Southern auditory, h to appropriate to his own use, the fruit of a certain tree, was posterior to the pevalence of Barksdale, 1082; (no opposition.) Matthews the laws of his nature, and consequent upon.

The laws of slavery in like manner impose peculiar rights upon slaveholders. They are therefore morally bound to discharge these therefore morally bound to discharge these and must abide the speedy diminution in their course of action-which Christ has plainly giving countenance and support to our enehe taight not. He told him only to claim, to possess, to enjoy his own, and not to use that possess, the regular Dem. hom nee, has been possess, to enjoy its ously interfere with the relation and steal them, and thus take them out of our exclusive use and possession, or debauch their mor- of our contempt. If we would keep ourselves aloof, and leave them to themselves to strain to their bosoms the potent illusions of "Free-niggerism" which they so fondly cherish, it

rogue, a thief, a cheat and a liar. When the litionists in respect to the members of my would soon be perceptible which section of the first man, therefore, took the fruit to eat of it, family, whether they be my wife and chilfirst man, therefore, took the brain to each the beautiful dren, or my slaves and their children, is a will they have too vital an interest at stake to be what now seems a little singular in connection He committed an act of theft, and when his duplicity and roguery were discovered, he duplicity and roguery were discovered, he the state of slavery, for this wint of these laws tried to lie out of it, by another act of treachstates, and hence, as men now believe the tolerate. His crime compared to that of his wife was | Scriptures to be will of God in respect to those as scarlet compared to wool. She was really deceived, but he became the victim to a low-

And so at this day, women with half his tutes property, and then you will be enabled chances are thrice as virtuous as man, but to perceive the force of the remark that prop-

obedience to the laws of property—to act hon- What is proper, therefore, for Abolitionists not come, but that when here, they are all

al government by which God ethically or theoretically restrained or limited his freedom—
burg, Pa—a servant girl. The institution of
burg, Pa—a servant girl. The institution of
hold all our support, do without their commit to assume a decensive posture, desired we can
enjoy any respite. To do this, we must withhold all our support, do without their commit to anything wrong. bridged his natural liberty.

When Adam received the stolen fruit, and

when a dam received the stolen fruit, and slavery enjoined certain duties upon her own modities, or get similar elsewhere, in a word, stop the wheels of commerce between us en appropriated it to the uses of his own animal family that entered into the essence of the tirely. They have told us that they cannot appropriated it to the uses of his own animal family that entered into the essence of the gratification, he did two things of diverse property he had in her, binding him, and by there are circumstances under which they can characten, i.e., 1st he exercised his free agency-used his natural liberty of action-acted to exercise a right supervision over her mor-obdurate and stern. in accordance with the laws of nature, and al and temporal well-being as long as she lived, Very respectfully, yours, &c., W. H. S. government of God, and hence, it follows that God gave him the natural liberty to violate tween them, these laws of property, he was wrecked on the 24th ult, while on her voyage

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trained this freedom by moral government .- Now, when he appears at that bar which he Hence, moral government is an abridgement | must expect to do in a short time at farthest, of natural liberty, and hence, if Abolition- and the question with regard to his duties to ists prove that the laws of slavery abridge the this slave comes up, as come it will, he will natural liberty of the slave, they take nothing | be compelled to excuse himself for their non. discharge, by pleading the fact that she was I have now, I think, satisfactorily answered stolen from him by the Abelitionists. He does your first question, but before I leave it, per- not know what her state is or has been since mit me to add a few words with regard to the her abduction. If she have turned aside from question of individual ownership or property. the path of virtue into those of vice and im You are aware that Abolitionists say that we morality, the blame lies, not at his door, but cannot have a property in human beings, and at that of her abductors and their aiders and that, therefore, we cannot rightfully buy and abetters. She left him but poorly qualified sell the souls of men. No idea can be more at her time of life, to struggle against the new unphilosophical. What is property but a temptations to which she was to be subjected ight, and what is right but the laws of God ? without a suitable education, by being with-Hence, we may have property in everything drawn from the overruling protection of his o or in which we have a right, and we have authority. She was unaccustomed to a selfa right to everything in respect to which God government, which was abnormal to her character, new to her previous mode of thought Property is, therefore, a term in philosophy, and opposed to her previous habits. What meaning right, and has application to the ob- wonder, then, she was duped, like her mother was an order for iron-plates for the embrazures

vice in new forms, when the guards that had some great maritime power, and that power been previously thrown around her, and on can be no other than Regland De has in this object, is the right he has to him, which she relied and was accustomed to rely, France having no colonies of any extent forthwith came to be the victim of the wiles marine for no other than offensive purposes. My slave is not property—he is the object of the vicious and the depraved, and as a fair Knowing these things it is natural for Eng of it, and hence my property in my slave is consequence to be expected, fell into vice and land to be on her guard. between me and all other men in respect to hood. The right that should have charachim. Hence, when I wish to exhibit my terized the conduct of her master-the right

other persons in the obligations of honesty

obligations the higher laws imposed upon What I have to say on the other questions must be reserved for another issue. W. S. GRAYSON.

Hon. Jefferson Davis. This distinguished Senator recently delivered a speech in Mississippi, in which he very Now let us apply this reasoning to the case | tween one's self and other persons, those and mis-stating that which is omitted, we prolaws establish property. Hence a man has pose to publish it entire in our issue of next same and that Saturday, as the best means of counteracting the misrepresentations in relation thereto now going the rounds of the Opposition papers.—
Although our columns are much crowded and pre-occupied just now, we deem it only our duty to publish this speech entire, emanating, as it does, from one of the prominent Demas he pleased-created him entirely free from The law in respect to my slave, prevailing ocratic Statesmen of the Nation. - Washington

for publishing the speech of Col. Jeff. Davis? Note the words; "deem it only our duty,"

"Although our columns are much crowded and pre-occupied, &c.," we, says "the organ" cal organization which does to the fruit of the forbidden tree.

Adam's powers and liberties of nature were not their full play and exercise. God's moral pers have embittered the masses against Davis and his really true and manly defence of Southern constitutional sentiment. Columbus, Sept. 26th, 1859.

> For the Mississippian. Let us Build up Southern Interests.

> > Edinburgh, Miss., Sept., 1859.

Union, and if not, then going out of the Union article professing to have emanated from the hand of Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, so glaringly abolition in its tendency that no government, over which that flag shall forever Southern man or woman can longer continue, consistently with our interests and the insti-The Old Line Democrat. have engaged in the open dissemination of the sentiments and principles treasonable to the certain well defined duties or rights—for in this connection the terms imply the same and must abide the speedy diminution in their subscription list which is distinct to follow 1, for one, Mr. Editor, have grown tried of ward and onward: tion, and terminate in the most absolute desthe cloven foot, mark them as especial objects

portation of slaves should not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808, not only recognized the legality of the foreign slave trade, Union is most dependent, the North or the South. They would soon be convinced that guaranty for the period of twenty years; and olerate.

The change, Mr. Editor, cannot at once be Slaves, then, being recognized as property.

anticipation to a period when, instead of patronizing Northern merchants and Northern manufactories, we will have both at home.

We have suffered ourselves to be too dependant on others already, but we begin er under the Constitution to prob

England and France.

The fears of a French invasion of England are by no means entirely overcome. The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes as follows :

"You will notice in the Presse of last night a Paris letter, taken from the Independence Belge, which is not unworthy of attention, from the fact of its being from the pen of a person who is known to have occasional access to the Emperor's Cabinet at the Tuilleries and is jects from the genius loci. According to the writer, or his inspirer, the Emperor's object in making the peace of Villafranca, was to gian the alliance of Austria; and his object in the aliance was to accomplish the mission assigned to the second French Empire, namely, the bolition of the treaties of 1815, and the lowring of the 'moral donomination of England' The Emperor is expected at the Camp of Chalons on the 20th inst, and at Paris on the 25th, and it is stated as positive that he will go to Cherbourgh in the course of the month

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Herald says that the public mind is depressed by some vague foreboding, and a sense of impending evil. The preparation going on in the dockyards on both sides of the Channel, have revived the rumors of war with England. A great impetus has been given to these rumors of war by a Paris letter in the Independence Belge, which plainly tells us that the Emperor made peace with Austria merely for the purpose of putting down the naval supremacy of England, and unless they quietly submit to have their naval estimates fixed by France here must be war.

A report, that the French Emperor had ordered the immediate construction of twenty iron-plated frigates, had added to the alarm of England. It turned out, however, that it begin, as it were, a new life of resistance to that looks to the contingent of a rupture with

Senator Iverson of Georgia. The following is an extract from a letter of the Hon. Alfred Iverson, of Georgia. It will property in my horse or slave, I appeal first rules that regulated his duty and the duty of be seen that he, too, repudiates Douglas, and to the human, and then to the divine, law others was disregarded by her abductor. "O regards him as a "free-soil" "squatter sov-

of the Devil, thou enemy of all righteousness wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord."

Here you see his right of property with its several obligations, reciprocally bound all COLUMBUS, Sept. 12, 1859. if not fatal character and tendencies of the 'Squatter Sovereignty" doctrine of Douglas with regard to his rights. Had her abductors and friends and supporters, and most especialbeen honest or faithful to the rights of pro- ly of his recent most extraordinary and heretical claim of sovereignty power in the Territories, equal to, and co-extensive with the States, I am, nevertheless free to declare to You that I cannot consent to join the Opposition party of the present day, or any other organization against the Democratic party, until I see that the latter has abandoned the rights of the southern people Whenever the Democratic party shall take so tatal a step, I shall not hesitate to abandon time. Many misrepresentations of this speech having appeared, and great injustice having been done to Gen. Davis in quoting parts of it mit so suicidal an act as to adopt either Judge Douglas as their candidate for the Presidency,

or his dangerous political hereaies. I do not believe that he or his policy can receive the sanction and support of the Charleston Con-vention. I await the action of that Convention, in the confident hope that both will be repudiated, if not by a majority of the Con-vention, at least by a decided majority of the Southern delegates, and that they wil so act, as either to defeat him and his "free so l," ern Rights candidates in the Presidential election of 1860. 't shall be my constant and continued effort, acting with the Southern Democracy, to induce them to stand firmly on their rights—to surrender nothing—to com-promise nothing, and to repudiate any politinize them. If the Southern delegates to the Charleston Convention shall unite and be firm, of Georgia and elsewhere coming up rapidly and manfully upon the Platform of Southern Rights—upon which the great majority of the Southern Democracy have heretofore stood, are now standing, and I firmly believe will continue to stand to the bitter end. these favoring and patriotic indications, I do not despair of seeing the people of the South-ern States, and esp cially of Georgia, and that at no distant day, fighting together under the EDITOR MISSISSIPTIAN: In the September glorious flag of Southern equality and equal number of Harper's Monthly Magazine, is an rights, to preserve, if possible, a constitutional

An able paper, with this name comes to us from Little Rock, Arkansas, under the control of Messrs. Peck, Butler and Doolittle. The following editorial from its columns shows that it is with the Advance Guard of the South in the great movement for placing slave p. opersy u, on an equality with other property; removing the restrictions from the slave trade; increasing the Southern supply of labor; diffasing the blessings of slavery, and restoring the equilibrium of the sections. "The good

The Sinv Trade.

The right to buy and sell slaves, rests exactly upon the same high grounds that the cannot be separated. Congress has no more right to interfere with the sale and transfer of siave property between the people of the States and Territories, than it has to interfere with he sale and transfer of any other kind of prop

SENATOR HAMMOND.-The Charle tin News nakes this note of a speech lately delivered b Senator Hammond of South Carolina : His denunciations of the Kansas Nebrask ac and squatter sovereignty as a fraud and tick rom the beginning defines S-nator Hummon 's position.' He would have the Democra get rid of both Douglas and his issues, a if that in the next Presidential emissis the rev and the Sou h should tight the hat he on

Sward in his Hochester speech.

from San Francisco to Puget Sound.